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St. Mary's College

BULLETIN



COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS



VOLUME XIV

NUMBER 1

OCTOBER 1917

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER OCTOBER 7, 1914,
AT THE POST-OFFICE AT ST. MARYS, KANSAS,
UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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St. Mary's College BULLETIN



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rejoice in this occasion, despite my conviction that I am incapable of bringing to it adequate fulfillment.

In their very nature commencement exercises are bound to be inspiring—inspiring both to those who are their chief actors and to those who are merely spectators. For those who are the actors they represent the culmination of years of effort, the harvest of past achievements, the consummation of not only personal hopes and wishes but of the hopes and wishes of those who are near and dear. They mean for many the entering upon the fulfillment of ambitions which have been deferred but which are only the more intense because of such deferment. They mark the beginning of the exploration of new fields, of countries and regions hitherto inaccessible but only the more alluring because of that. They are fraught with significance as being in many instances the final crossing of that invisible dividing line that separates youth from manhood, the first step into that sharp and invigorating struggle called life. The realization of so many strong and dear hopes, the commencement under such heartening auspices of so many lofty and cherished ambitions, cannot fail to inspire the young men, who are the actors in such exercises, and make each of them feel that it is one of the most vital, one of the proudest, one of the happiest occasions of his life.

And those who are the interested spectators of such exercises, they also cannot fail but be thrilled by the splendid unfolding of such brilliant prospects, by the contemplation of such undaunted idealism when confronted with the grim, practical facts of life that must so soon be grappled with, by the knowledge that from the young men, who on such occasions assume the burden of life, the future instruments and the future arbiters of destiny

will largely be chosen.

Therefore, I say to you young men for whom these commencement exercises tonight have such a peculiar, such a grave significance, let them not be regarded by you lightly, let not the lessons they have inculcated nor the things for which they stand ever be erased from your hearts; but rather let them mean to you what the ceremonies of the accolade meant to the young knights of old, the dawn of new duties, the undertaking of a high and noble mission, the consecration of your careers to the service of God and of humanity on the broad, illimitable field of life.

And as a principle to guide you safely through that field of life, through its quagmires, through its treacheries, through its obstacles, let me first of all give you loyalty—one of the noblest and most exalted traits of mankind—one of the most compelling themes that kindles the poet's fancy, one of the richest topics that warms the orator's genius. The world of ours has great need of loyalty. The Church has need of loyalty. The State has need of loyalty.

It is a firm belief of the Catholic Church, it is a principle exemplified in her educational system, that as God is our Creator, as He is the ultimate object of our existence, the prime requisite of true education is the ascertainment and the inculcation of our duties to Him. It is the firm belief of the Catholic Church, it is a principle exemplified in her educational system, that a knowledge of God, of our debt to Him and what He expects of us, is the safest and the surest guide to that upright and commanding morality and rectitude that is the true purpose of education. When after the wreck and ruin of the French Revolution the obscure Corsican emerged as

the ruler of the fair land of the lilies, one of his very first acts was to reestablish the religion which the revolutionary leaders had exiled from France, for, he said, government without morality is impossible and religion is the safeguard of morality. And so the Catholic Church, when she seeks to implant in the hearts and in the minds of those entrusted to her care a love and admiration for virtue, turns to God, to religion, as the best, the most enduring, the most potent means of accomplishing that end. The Catholic Church regards it as of the very essence of education that those instructed by her should not be merely trained for success in the things of this world but should above everything else be trained to win the imperishable crown of which St. Paul tells us; and therefore it is that here within these precincts you young gentlemen, who must to them tonight say farewell, have been taught the first, the foremost principle of Catholic education, its highest ideal, respect for God, respect for His commands, and because of that respect lives of virtue, lives of upright and lofty citizenship, in a word lives of true success both for this world and the world to come. The first obligation that loyalty to your Church fastens upon you, is a steadfast and ungrudging adherence to that principle. That your future daily lives, your future daily practices, your future daily habits, may not depart from the high standard that here has been set up before you, that they may not shame your Church and your Alma Mater but may by their fidelity to principle and to morality reflect credit and honor upon them and by so doing also upon yourselves, that is the first wish that affection or interest could suggest as well as being the first duty that loyalty to your religion could exact.

But of you young gentlemen, who have received from

your Church the advantages and the blessings of a college training under her auspices, loyalty to that church requires more than that merely you should remain faithful in your ordinary avocations and in your every day ways of life to the precepts that have here been enshrined in your hearts. Of you loyalty to your Church demands that you should not merely save yourselves but that you should assist in the salvation of others; that you should fight not only your own battles but that you should lend the weight of your arm and the skill of your brain to the winning of battles for others. You are to become knight errants in the Church's behalf and in support of the purity of her name and the sanctity of her character fearlessly enter and hold the lists against all comers. For the past five or six years we in this country who give our spiritual adherence to the Catholic Church have witnessed with sentiments in which surprise and sorrow have struggled with indignation, our Church and our faith assailed by a storm of vituperation and hate, an inferno of slander. Such a period of stress, of danger commands us all and especially you young gentlemen, who have been nurtured in a Catholic college, to stand loyally by and defend your faith—defend it not only by the integrity of your lives and the uprightness of your characters but also by word and by pen, defend it not only by the refutation of your example but also by the refutation of your intellect. True Loyalty, we must ever bear in mind, is not blind. It sees clearly, it knows fully and the clarity of its vision and the completeness of its knowledge accentuate rather than dim its keenness. And, therefore, if you would be truly loyal to your Church and to your faith, you must know that faith, you must understand that faith, you must be able to explain that faith, give testimony of the faith

within you, as the Apostle says. Loyalty to your Church demands that you should know its history, that you should understand out of the fullness of knowledge the grandeur of that history and refute the calumnies of the maligners of your faith. Loyalty to your Church requires that you should appreciate and should be capable of compelling others to appreciate the eternal debt of gratitude that civilization and humanity owe to the Catholic Church—How when the barbarian hammer smote into fragments the immense but decadent empire of Rome and the black horde of Goths and Franks and Vandals and Saxons swept down upon Europe, ravaging, slaughtering, destroying; when civilization reeled beneath the impact and it seemed that art and science and literature and culture were all doomed alike to extinction; how then the Catholic Church stepped forward, averted the blow and saved Europe and civilization from the total darkness that threatened them; how under her tender guidance those same barbarian hosts were lead to the altar of the one, true God and were transformed into the great civilized nations of today, into France and Germany, into Austria and England, into Spain and Italy; how to those savage peoples, trained by traditions immemorial to regard war as the natural and only noble state of man, she preached ever peace until finally into hands that seemed grooved to the sword she forced the plow and even the pen; how under her enlightening touch the awful curse of slavery gradually dissolved in Western Europe; how because of her benign influence woman was redeemed from the position of bondage to which pagan philosophy had doomed her and came to represent all that is noblest and purest and most inspiring in the human race; how in the monasteries, with which she gladdened the European landscape, art and

literature and culture, dying under the blight of barbarian ignorance were nursed back to life, were made well and strong and from those monasteries were sent forth to instruct, to educate, to uplift and to restore; how she has stood between rulers and their peoples and has boldly rebuked tyrants for their wrongdoing and boldly espoused the cause of the weak and the oppressed; how she has ever relieved the poor, ministered to the afflicted, comforted the sorrowful; how her missionaries have dared the perils of unknown seas, have traversed lands virgin to the foot of the white man, have embraced with joy death in every form in the fulfillment of the supreme command of the Master, "Go ye and teach all nations"—these are a few of the unquestionable and luminous claims of the Catholic Church on the gratitude of civilization and of humanity that loyalty to your faith compels you to know and not only to know but to make known to others.

You young gentlemen are educated Catholics, you have had the advantages of a training in a Catholic institution of higher learning. You have had opportunities that only a small percentage of your fellows have enjoyed. On you, therefore, loyalty devolves additional duties; from you it exacts heavier responsibilities; and you must see to it that you fail not to meet loyalty's demands; for if our trained troops fail, think you that this battle against ignorance, against prejudice, against malice can be won by raw recruits? No, you must be in the front ranks, you must sustain and repel the first shock of their charge, you must be the leaders of the onslaught against them, and if instead the battle behold you ignominiously skulking in the rear then has loyalty to your Church been cast out of your hearts and this institution, which trained and fitted

and expected you to fight in the van, been betrayed.

In the secular order of things, the times in which we live flow with a current as swift and as mysterious as any which has ever before awed or perplexed the sons of men. For almost three years past, the nations of Europe have been tossed in the crucible of war. Words prove only too well their inadequacy to describe the horror, the anguish, the devastation of that struggle. Our own nation, whose geographical aloofness has in the past so happily preserved it from the storms and disturbance of the old world, now finds itself reluctantly but inevitably drawn into that seething vortex. Such a situation commands the unswerving allegiance, the unquestioning, unfaltering, ungrudging adherence of every American not only to our country but to those who represent the government of our country. In such a crisis, party affiliations must vanish, religious differences be forgotten, racial traditions be dismissed from mind, and instead of Democrats or Republicans, instead of Protestants or Catholics, instead of Germans, English, Irish, Austrians or French, there must be only Americans! The time is here when a declaration of loyalty, of undivided, uncompromising, unstinted loyalty to our country is the duty of us all—not the declaration of loyalty that seeks refuge in the swagger and braggadocio of the professional swashbuckler but the declaration of firm and quiet resolve that taking in the boundless beauties of our country, recalling its glorious tradition, remembering its lofty and inspiring ideals weighs all other ties in the balance and holds them as dust when confronted with the sentiment “America first”. We know not what the morrow holds for us, it may be sorrow, humiliation, defeat or it may be joy, triumph, victory but whatever it is, above all other things

we hope and we pray that we may meet it with a spirit and a courage and a genius worthy of the exalted traditions bequeathed us by our forefathers, that we may present to it the spectacle of a nation united and strong in the unanimity of purpose and sentiment of all its sons. America has girded up her loins to secure for herself an unmolested existence. To her children busy at a thousand and one different tasks, busy at work, busy at play, busy in the market places, busy in the schools, to all her children of every race, of every creed, of every age and condition in life, America has called and her cry has struck ringingly and true in their hearts the chord of that beautiful and sublime virtue which men celebrate and honor under the soul inspiring name of patriotism. Life is dear to us all. To our daily tasks, tasks founded upon and nurtured by peace, we are all profoundly attached. Who is there that desires to leave his home, part from his loved ones, put behind him his ambitions and even his native land, and go forth to slay and be slain? No one. But cheerful as may be the fireside in our home, it would lose its cheerfulness could we purchase its continued existence only by the ignoble surrender of the ideals and the rights upon which its security rests. Love, it is true, is one of the sweetest and grandest of the emotions that thrill the human breast but even love is too dearly bought at the price of dishonor. We have not sought entrance into this war. By every means compatible with the nation's dignity and honor we have sought to remain aloof. We have been forced to choose between participation in it or the surrender of our national honor. There are those, I know, who think that it would have been well for us tamely to have submitted to Berlin's audacious edict—to have told our citizens that they must confine their

activities to our own country, to have commanded our ships to rot in their harbors, our foodstuffs and our manufactures to pile idly up to heaven on our docks, to have conceded to Germany what no nation—not even England in the days of her greatest insolence—has ever before dared to claim, the right to exclude the ships of a neutral nation, not from commerce with a belligerent country, but from the right, the hitherto never questioned right, to sail at will on any desired portion of the high seas of the world, which from time immemorial have been recognized as the common heritage and the common property of all nations. I thank God that my heart and my conscience and my intellect do not subscribe to such an atrocious doctrine, the doctrine of little Americanism. I believe with all the intensity of my soul, with all the ardor of my nature that when on any legitimate errand, when not transgressing the laws of the country in which he finds himself an American citizen is entitled to the shelter of the American flag and if need be to the protection of every American arm and every American gun no matter where he may find himself. Any other theory is a denial of the object for which government was instituted among men, mutual protection, and is a reversion to primitive anarchy. It is the custom for some to sneer at this war, to style it a trade war, a commercial war, a mercenary, a money war. It is just as mercenary, it is just as much a money war as when our forefathers fired the shot that was heard around the world rather than to pay England money unjustly demanded. It is just as commercial a war, just as much a trade war as when our forefathers for a second time dared the might of Britain because she claimed the right to search our merchant vessels. When we were but a struggling experiment, our

ancestors fought one war with England rather than submit to her arrogant interference with our commerce; and what our fathers fought to **gain** for us, their sons, we, in turn, will, under God, fight to **hold** for ours. And you young gentlemen of St. Mary's College, you who have enjoyed the very choicest of America's blessings; you who are sprung in a great measure from men who, fleeing from oppression and bondage, found in these United States a radiant welcome and unfolded for themselves and for you, their posterity, a brighter destiny; you, I know, will not be found wanting in this hour of Columbia's need, but gazing upon the "star engrailed" emblem of her glory and of her greatness, of her tribulations and of her triumphs, with hearts in which ecstasy and love and sacrifice are all mingled alike will say:

"O bright flag, O brave flag,
O flag to lead the free!
The hand of God thy colors blent
And heaven to earth thy glory lent,
To shield the weak and guide the strong,
To make an end of human wrong
And draw a hundred million human hearts
To follow thee."

And if the dangers and anxieties of the times, if their horrors and their sorrows turn us from the smug comfort we have been enjoying, from the unthinking, cruel aggrandizement of self that has been our almost sole occupation, to a consideration of our country, of her needs, of how we can serve her and protect and defend her, how we can prove ourselves not unworthy sons of glorious sires, then I for one say that the dangers and uncertainties and awfulness of the terrifying conflict are not without their compensation, for they will have touched in our

breasts once more chords that have been too long dumb, the chords of the eternal verities, of the imperishable ideals of patriotism and of heroism, of self sacrifice and of unselfishness, of loyalty and of duty that alone can advance and uplift the human race.

But, young gentlemen, do not imagine that you have discharged the full burden which loyalty to the secular state imposes upon you by rallying wholeheartedly to its support when the clouds of war gather threateningly. No, loyalty to the secular state demands more than that. This government of ours never has and never will be organized on a war basis. Loyalty to the secular state, true loyalty to your country, demands that you take an interest in its civil as well as in its military affairs, that you do not allow yourselves to become so engrossed in your private affairs that you give no heed as to how your cities, your counties, your states and your country are governed. It demands that you lend the weight of your influence and the impetus of your interest to good causes and good movements; that you support good men for public office and fight unworthy men who aspire to public office. Sometimes I think that we Catholics are not blameless in the matter of this wave of prejudice against us that has swept the country. We have not infrequently been found in altogether too great numbers in opposition to movements that have had as their animating spirit the uplift of humanity. Too often in the past have the liquor interests relied confidently on our votes. We have sometimes lagged almost as a body far in the rear when there has been questions of great economic and social betterments, and have given point to the argument that the Catholic Church is the foe of progress, notwithstanding such figures as Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Hartmann

and Pope Leo XIII that illuminate her history. Lastly we are entirely too sensitive to social and religious appeals and have time after time supported for public office men who reflected no credit on those who elected them when they attained office. It is time that we took account of these shortcomings and I am glad to say that we are taking an account of them and already there are numerous signs of changes for the better. It is time that we took more interest in the welfare of our communities, that we become more active in their crusades for better conditions, economic and social. Loyalty to the secular state requires it of every citizen; and from none does it demand it more imperatively than from you young gentlemen, who have been trained in correct principles, who have been taught readily to distinguish the true from the false, who have been taught to think correctly and to express your thoughts intelligently—you are the ones on whom good government has the right to claim surest dependence and if you allow business engrossments, family attachments, private distractions and the like to prevent you from giving to the cause of good government, to the cause of the betterment of your fellowman, that support and that cooperation which it has the right confidently to expect, then no matter whether you are willing, should the purple testament of bleeding war be opened, to die like Nathan Hale, lamenting that you have only one life to give for your country, nevertheless you have failed to discharge the full duty which true loyalty to the secular state devolves upon you.

And now as a companion guide to loyalty let me give you what you will find is the rarest virtue in this world of ours, tolerance. You, young gentlemen, know you have the truth. Doubt does not exist in your minds. The

faith is in you and it is not a blind, unreasoning faith, it is a faith founded on light and on reason, a faith whose foundations have been examined and discovered to be secure, whose structure has been investigated and found to be without imperfection. Why, then, need you be intolerant of your fellowmen who are less fortunate? Why need you disparage them, or think slightly of them, or scoff at them. Truth is her own buckler, her own sword, her own armor. Confident in her own innate and resistless power, she asks no weapons of offense; she brags no arms of aggression. From time immemorial, in painting and in sculpture she has been represented nude, the naked truth we say, thereby avowing that she is sufficient unto herself, self supporting, above and beyond the aid of any artificiality of human contrivance. Therefore, see to it that you who have the religious truth do not try to bring to the aid of that truth scorn or ridicule or disparagement of those who differ with you. Let us ever hold fast to the truth, let us never countenance even the slightest deviation from it in our practices, but let us entertain for those who do not believe as we believe no other sentiments save respect and good will. Truth, though the contrary be often said, is not intolerant, truth is tolerant, for of all things truth and truth alone can afford to be tolerant. For our non-Catholic fellows, therefore, let us have good will and for their religion let us have respect—the same respect that we desire them to have for ours. And let us carry this same sentiment of tolerance into other fields, into politics, into business, into our recreations, in a word into every walk of life. We all of us have our opinions and very many of us differ and differ radically in those opinions. Without surrendering your own respect for the opinion of your fellow,

appreciate that your neighbor may differ very materially in his opinions from yourself and yet be just as upright, just as honest, even as intellectual as you are.

The true mark of an educated man is tolerance, for an educated man knows how many different and varied opinions can be formed of the same matter; he knows from history how very often the best and wisest of men have been animated by diametrically opposite opinions on the same subject, although each has enjoyed all the means of knowledge possessed by the other. There is something in the very constitution of our nature that impels us to differ from one another on many things. If that divergence is accompanied by scorn and by contempt for the other man's opinion, then is life made a great deal harder than is necessary. It is often said that intolerance is especially strong in the young man and particularly in the young man whose mind has been stored with learning but has not as yet been tempered by experience. And, therefore, young gentlemen, do I particularly urge upon you to cultivate a viewpoint of tolerance, a viewpoint that respects the opinions of your fellowman while holding fast as ever to your own.

And now, young gentlemen, of the graduating class of 1917, in conclusion permit me to congratulate you. You are about to face, it is true, the sterner realities of life, but it is your good fortune to be able to face those sterner realities equipped not only with a college education but with a Catholic college education. It is your happy condition to have been trained for the struggle by the inculcation of correct principles, to have been taught the processes of right thinking, to have been educated not merely in secular learning in the classics, in the arts, in the sciences, but in morality as well. You go forth to take

up the work of life not with the idea that this world is a pleasure ground or a recreation ground, not with the idea that it is only an arena where you are to display your talents and your abilities amid the applause and admiration of your fellows; but you go forth with the conviction that it is a place of probation, a place where a mission is to be performed, where good works are to be accomplished, where the winning of glory for yourself is to be secondary to the winning of glory for your Creator. The cry of the Crusaders of old "God wills it" finds a responsive chord in your breasts. Animated with such an exalted purpose, equipped with such splendid and efficient weapons, you should not fail in the test of life, and that you will not fail, that you will hold fast through all the buffets of fortune to the sterling principles and deathless ideals that are lodged in your hearts tonight is the earnest wish not only of myself but of these reverend preceptors of your college days, endeared to you by a thousand and one tender memories, and of all this great concourse that has gathered here tonight to witness these exercises. For them and myself I say to you: Young men of the graduating class of St. Mary's College for the year 1917, your college days are now a matter of hallowed recollection. Go forth bravely, go forth humbly, but go forth unafraid to take up the work for which those days have fitted you, the work of life; and in that work may the Supreme Power which directs the destinies of the universe and of every creature thereof, may He guide, protect, and prosper you!

Graduates in the English-Commercial Course.

1882	Coffey, James Ryan, Thomas J.	Neusius, Nicholas Villars, Augustus D.
1883	Burke, Edmund Ryan, John F.	LaCroix, Maurice D.
1884	Burke, William J. Flemming, Robert J. Gilson, James Sinclair, Thomas Conrad, Francis T. Turgeon, J. William	Ferguson, John B. Floersch, Joseph Hamilton, William T. Zwart, Albert A. Daly, James.
1885	Allison, Charles C. Foley, Joseph M. Harig, Fred C. Kathrens, Richard D. Rickert, Francis J.	Carmody, James Gregg, James D. Helm, J. Banks O'Farrell, P. Sarsfield Conrad, Edward L.
1886	Berney, Peter Callaghan, Thomas R. Drew, James B. Sheehy, Joseph T.	Lightholder, William P. McCleary, Wilbur W. Roberts, Albert J.
1887	Conlan, John Cosgrove, John Dixon, Thomas Higgins, Joseph McCleary, Franklin Torres, Jose	McNamara, Thomas Reilley, Thomas Sexton, Thomas Sota, Bernard Thomas, Francis
1888	Allison, James B. Denney, Jeremiah C. Doran, William T. Keating, William M. Nash, Maurice J. Wade, Thomas L.	Conrad, Charles A. Dixon, John C. Fitzgerald, Daniel E. Kreipe, Reginald T. O'Malley, John T.
1889	Bennett, William Byrnes, Thomas J. Lamping, William A. Mellon, Henry G.	Metz, Philip H. Mugan, Daniel W. O'Reilly, James P. Ryan, Robert A.
1890	Martin, William E. Otis, Daniel M.	Kerwin, Andrew J. Sebree, Michael I.
1891	Braddock, Louis J. Gruss, William Curtin, James J.	Heery, James M. Kennedy, Edward P. Kennedy, James

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| 1892 | Alva, Miguel H.
Callahan, Edward J.
Cavanaugh, Clarence J.
Cosgrove, William B.
Gill, Michael J. | Greischar, Francis
Kellhofer, Edward W.
McGuirk, Thomas H.
Sullivan, Bartholomew R.
Sota, Ernesto |
| 1893 | Dolan, William C.
Donnelly, Walter J.
Fleming, Geoffrey J.
Haney, Charles D.
Staudaher, William L. | Kehoe, Joseph F.
Regan, Albert F.
Ross, Thomas R.
Schwartz, Thomas |
| 1894 | Gerber, August W.
Harty, Roger J.
Hawks, James B.
Hill, Thomas C.
Hughes, George B.
Madigan, James T. | McGuire, John E.
Muckenthaler, Charles
Mulhall, Lewis H.
Seed, Arthur J.
Wagner, Henry J.
Schauf, Jacob |
| 1895 | Concannon, Francis M.
Fitzpatrick, William E.
Silva, Robert
Steele, George B.
Manning, James M.
Sada, Carlos M.
Brady, Joseph J. | Farry, John B.
McNerney, Thomas J.
Powers, John T.
Toohey, Alexander F.
Calderon, Jose E.
Slattery, Peter A. |
| 1896 | Ryan, Francis W.
Miller, Archie A.
Cummings, Timothy P.
Crowley, James F.
Thoben, Charles J.
Recio, Isaac | Downing, Denis J.
Read, William F.
Crook, John Z.
Linehan, Edmund A.
Kinernev, James F.
Duffy, Edward J. |
| 1897 | Archer, Harry J.
Brady, Edward M.
de Barruel, Joseph V.
Gilligan, William J.
Litteral, Henry D.
Mooney, Thomas J.
McNulty, William F. | McWilliams, John M.
Rapier, William H.
Schenk, William J.
Sheehan, John S.
Silva, George
Singer, Henry L.
Sullivan, Timothy F. |
| 1898 | Barrett, John A.
Cox, Joseph J.
Cunningham, William P.
Dyer, George L.
Edelen, John
Erbacher, Richard G.
Farry, William J.
Green, C. Francis | Heyburn, Peter J.
Howard, James T.
Lynch, Francis J.
McWilliams, Alexander
Morrisey, John T.
Mulgrew, Leo E.
Mullen, Cornelius E.
Simms, Thomas W. |

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| 1899 | Birch, W. Clyde
Boyle, Leo E.
Byrns, Clark H.
Dennis, Gilbert L.
Ryan, James S. | Lindsay, Thomas T.
Nagel, Joseph A.
Reid, Adams H.
Ryan, Francis |
| 1900 | Costello, William P.
Rathburn, Charles C.
McGinley, Charles T.
Erbacher, George W.
Wonderly, Eugene C. | Gallagher, Joseph P.
Dignan, E. Louis
Stuppy, John J.
Morris, John A. |
| 1901 | Farrell, Edward J.
Schueler, Alexander
Murphy, Francis T.
Glynn, William E.
Ward, John M.
Reddy, John H.
Loftus, John T. | Martin, William H.
Finnegan, Thomas J.
Sweeney, Eugene E.
Quigles, Robert L.
Hennebery, Walter A.
Zimmerer, John F. |
| 1902 | Bauters, Joseph P.
Dempsey, Bernard J.
Glynn, John T. | Goodman, Charles H.
Kahmann, Walter H.
Slack, Robert W. |
| 1903 | Clements, Daniel A.
Dulac, Baptist
Kelly, Harry B.
O'Leary, William J.
Tierney, John F. | DeCoursey, James H.
Hartigan, James R.
Knox, Francis J.
Peir, Aloysius H.
Whitmire, W. Frederick |
| 1904 | Bann, William Edward
Davlin, Francis Bernard
Graham, Ray Austin
Lobb, Thomas J.
Murray, William Brennan
Robinson, Frederick W.
Morrisey, William J. | Butterly, William J.
Davlin, James P.
Hamaker, George J.
Maginnis, Abbot
O'Brien, Paul Gale
Ruwart, William M. |
| 1905 | Blaine, Don Montgomery
Bradley, Harold Stanleigh
Everett, Karl William
Jokerst, Raymond A.
Mauntel, Arthur F.
Valle, Joaquin
Martin, John Peter | Bone, Frank John
Curtis, Allen Bruce
Farrell, John
Lang, Reinhardt P.
Sweeney, Gerald F.
DeDonder, George J.
Muir, William Thomas |
| 1906 | Erhard, Leo P.
Glab, Edward Aloysius
Larkin, William P.
O'Loughlin, William D.
Schuetz, Thomas J.
Winterscheidt, Otto H.
Schmauss, Henry Joseph | Gilgannon, John Thomas
Hickey, Walter Harmon
Noll, Robert Mathias
Scanlan, William J.
Willers, Christopher
McHale, Raymond J. |

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| 1907 | Bordages, James Denie
Flynn, Frank James
Kelley, Joseph Aloysius
McCarthy, Francis P.
Murray, Bernard Charles
Nash, Evans Ambrose
Walsh, Thomas Denis | Donly, Harry Earl
Hoffman, Louis Edward
Larkin, John Francis
McDonald, Joseph I.
Murray, Meredith Byrne
O'Connell, William D. |
| 1908 | Bakewell, Edward L.
Bennett, Augustine Harold
Burns, James Francis
Falkenburg, Peter Noble
Kelly, Ira Joseph
Kent, Paul Gregory
O'Loughlin, John Charles
Phillips, Thomas A.
Rouse, Saunders Archer
Sheridan, Paul Richard
Starman, Rudolph August
Trompeter, Oscar Harry
Burns, Edward Joseph | Barragy, Joseph Carroll
Bockman, Joseph B.
Connole, Vincent Henry
Higley, William Leo
Kennedy, Michael Raymond
Kramer, Jacob Paul
Oursler, Harry Aloysius
Roby, Raymond Joseph
Shead, Walter Alonzo
Stanford, Leland Vincent
Stoltz, Eugene Xavier
Wespe, Orville Sanford |
| 1909 | Barrett, William Henry
Beecher, William Michael
Everett, Richard Edward
Hernandez-Ceballos, Joaquin
Johnston, Daniel Geraghty
Loob, William Patrick
Miller, Carl William
Murphy, John Joseph
Pierson, Bernard Aloysius
Reardon, Alphonsus C.
Stewart, Charles Henry
Wachter, Don Alfred
Yealy, Charles Raymond
Brown, Walter Haslett
Mohan, John Thomas
Welch, John Arthur | Dunn, Joseph Paul
Ellis, Thomas Milton
Green, Francis Joseph
Hughes, Rozier Paul
Loeb, John Jacob
Meehan, James Llewellyn
Mullany, Stephen Edward
Murray, Joseph Theodore
Powell, John Aloysius
Scanlan, George Patrick
Valle-Hernandez, Miguel
von Wonterghem, Robert
Boudreau, Julian Vincent
Clune, Joseph Francis
Sage, Joseph James
Sullivan, John Herbert |
| 1910 | Abrams, Earle Blaine
Bergin, William Edward
Bettermann, Julius Bernard
Coughlin, Eugene William
Dondanville, Leo Joseph
Fenoughty, Charles Michael
Fochtman, Lloyd Henry
Geiermann, Francis Henry
Hamaker, William Frederic
Sage, Francis Walter
Adams, Eugene DeForest
Berney, Clement Peter | Hernandez-Ceballos, Jose
Lawler, Edward James
McDonald, Norman William
Muehlebach, William Daniel
Nertney, Harold Francis
Pembroke, Daniel Francis
Smallwood, Thomas Vandal
Armstrong, George Edward
Maier, William Martin
Kane, Matthew Emmett
Lynch, Walter Aloysius
Magner, John Ignatius |

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|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Chiolero, Horace Anthony | Murphy, Simon William |
| | Dinneen, Eugene John | Noone, James Benedict |
| | Farrell, Laurence Francis | Sellmeyer, Leo Joseph |
| | Fenoughty, George Bernard | Wildgen, Jerome Charles |
| | Garland, George Eric | Banfield, Henry Joseph |
| | Green, Charles Carson | McHale, Lawrence W. |
| | Hefner, Nicholas Michael | Allen, Dennis Michael |
| 1911 | Breder, Samuel Chouteau | Breen, Howard Matthew |
| | Brennan, Thomas Joseph | Curry, Joseph Henry |
| | Duker, Theodore Alexander | Dunn, Edward Michael |
| | Fitzgerald, Edwin William | Grebel, Walter August |
| | Hallacy, Thomas Joseph | Houlihan, Edgar Thomas |
| | Hutmacher, Joseph Edward | Mullany, Raphael Joseph |
| | Noon, Thomas Henry | Oliveros, Ramon |
| | O'Mahoney, Patrick Henry | O'Reilly, Cecil Hugh |
| | O'Reilly, Lawrence Bernard | Rosner, Augustus Charles |
| | Rozier, Francis James | Schuetter, George M. |
| | Soldani, Frank Ernest | Tighe, Leo Humphrey |
| | Uhrig, Frederic Joseph | Walker, Louis Douglas |
| | Blankenship, James Mahoney | Coffey, Thomas Francis |
| | Cunningham, John Redmond | Fayant, Joseph William |
| | Gagnon, Byran Joseph | Kramer, William Francis |
| | Mainey, Joseph Bertrand | Phillips, Thomas Hugh |
| | Rauth, John Herman | Zarp, Paul Verginius |
| 1912 | Aubert, John Anthony | Boschert, Henry Felix |
| | Callahan, Edward Francis | Curren, Charles Philip |
| | Gerhart, Francis Henry | Hopkins, James Woodworth |
| | Jonas, George John | Kahmann, Raymond Joseph |
| | Kirk, Charles Louis | Laffin, George Clarence |
| | McAnarney, Edgar Charles | McCormick, William H. |
| | McGlinchy, Edwin Joseph | Mahoney, Francis Leo |
| | Murphy, James Benedict | O'Byrne, Francis Xavier |
| | Quinlan, John Edward | Ricker, George Edward |
| | Robertson, George Albert | Schaaf, Louis Edward |
| | Soldani, Emert Anthony | Wilder, Leonard Thomas |
| | Wolfe, Marshall Emmet | Ballengee, John Martin |
| | McHale, Henry Patrick | McLaughlin, Leo Joseph |
| | Morand, Walter Matthew | |
| 1913 | Blankenship, Oran McDonald | Braun, George Ernest |
| | Connors, William David | Geary, Maurice Joseph |
| | Kendzierski, Casimir | McDonald, James William |
| | McNeil, Charles Adelbert | Miller, George McKinley |
| | Mullally, John Joseph | Murrin, Stephen |
| | O'Bryan, Francis Leo | Reilly, Louis Austin |
| | Sullivan, Henry Joseph | Trigg, Jerome York |
| | Trompeter, Ernest Edwin | |
| 1914 | Buchanan, Thomas Kean | Coughlin, Daniel Rees |
| | Deiter, Lewis Thomas | Dixon, Thomas Henry |

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|------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Fallert, Edgar Jules | Fritch, Francis Joseph |
| | Gleason, Michael Aloysius | Kean, Leo Vincent |
| | Kennedy, Allo Francis | McConnell, James Augustine |
| | McElroy, John Leo | Rauch, Oswald Ignatius |
| | Rozier, Walter Louis | Rozier, Henry Louis |
| | Smith, Joseph John | Stenger, Leo Cleveland |
| | Strecker, Owen Edward | Yzaguirre, Fernando Jose |
| | McCormick, Leo Hugh | |
| 1915 | Atmore, George William | Bransfield, John Tobias |
| | Braucher, William Marcus | Buckley, Thomas |
| | Concannon, Leo Edward | Dunn, Francis Augustine |
| | Gannon, John Francis | Geisel, Baron Joseph |
| | Isele, Walter Sandmeyer | McCloskey, Clement Bernard |
| | McCollum, William Thomas | McDonald, Leo Fleming |
| | Mellon, Raymond Francis | O'Connor, James Edward |
| | Ryan, Joseph Francis | Schaaf, Jordan Walter |
| | Scott, Sylvester Hackney | Sheedy, Melvin Ambrose |
| | Wilder, David Lambert | Wilson, Charles Leslie |
| | Yoksh, Robert Joseph | |
| 1916 | Barmann, Francis Laurence | Cotter, Laurence Bernard |
| | Cox, Francis William | Cooper, Edward Oliver |
| | Dearborn, Frederic Edward | Emert, Clarence Llewellyn |
| | Ford, Francis Albert | Gleason, Leo Thomas |
| | Henry, William Leo | Jasper, Edward Francis |
| | Joens, William Joseph | Kurtz, Louis Clarence |
| | Levings, William Stephen | Merrigan, Thomas Francis |
| | Murray, Clarence Edward | Noonan, Patrick Leo |
| | O'Boyle, William John | O'Hara, Francis Patrick |
| | Passmann, Raymond Joseph | Ratty, Joseph Nicholas |
| | Schmitt, George Leo | Sipes, Francis Allen |
| | Stenger, Edmond Linus | Vowels, Lambert Aloysius |
| | White, Stonewall Jackson | Wunderlich, Raymond Charles |
| | Youngkamp, William Francis | |
| 1917 | Bannister, John Leo | Barousse, Ignacio Carlos |
| | Browne, Bernard Matthew | Byrnes, John Patrick |
| | Caretto, James | Crofford, Harry O'Rourke |
| | Dandurand, Alcide | Finnigin, Patrick Vincent |
| | Flock, John Philip | Floersch, Paul Aloysius |
| | Gavin, James Hugh | Gosselin, Eugene Armand |
| | Jaccard, Mermod Constant | Laclede, Pierre Charles |
| | Larkin, John Jennings | Linnebur, Aloysius Nicholas |
| | Lynch, Daniel Raymond | McCauley, John Francis |
| | McCormick, William Ambrose | McKeown, John Joseph |
| | Magner, Daniel Corkery | Redmond, William Patrick |
| | Reilly, Daniel Ward | Rigali, John Vincent |
| | Roleke, Willis Arthur | Seifert, Sterling Barron |
| | Shields, Earl Joseph | Stough, Thomas Dee |
| | Van Wonerohem, Francis | Wagner, William Herman |
| | Wiker, William Byron | Williams, Roland Eugene |



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